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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.	
10/619,956	07/15/2003	Terrence P. Meier	13743	7793	
7590 10/26/2005			EXAM	EXAMINER	
PAUL F. DONOVAN			NORDMEYER, PATRICIA L		
ILLINOIS TOOL WORKS INC. 3600 WEST LAKE AVENUE		ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER		
GLENVEIW,	IL 60025		1772		

DATE MAILED: 10/26/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

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		Application No.	Applicant(s)	
		10/619,956	MEIER ET AL.	
	Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit	
,		Patricia L. Nordmeyer	1772	
7 Period for F	The MAILING DATE of this communica Reply	ation appears on the cover sheet with	the correspondence address	
WHICHE - Extension after SIX - If NO per - Failure to Any reply	RTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR EVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAI ns of time may be available under the provisions of 3 (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this community of reply is specified above, the maximum statute or reply within the set or extended period for reply will be received by the Office later than three months after atent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	LING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICA 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a replication. ory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTH I, by statute, cause the application to become ABAN	TION. y be timely filed S from the mailing date of this communication. IDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).	
Status				
1)⊠ R€	esponsive to communication(s) filed	on 14 September 2005.		
·		∑ This action is non-final.		
•	nce this application is in condition for osed in accordance with the practice	•	••	
Disposition	of Claims	•		
4a; 5)□ Cl 6)⊠ Cl 7)□ Cl	aim(s) 1-9 and 18-27 is/are pending) Of the above claim(s) 10-17 is/are values aim(s) is/are allowed. aim(s) 1-9 and 18-27 is/are rejected. aim(s) is/are objected to. aim(s) are subject to restriction	withdrawn from consideration.		
Application	Papers			
10)□ The Ap	e specification is objected to by the E e drawing(s) filed on is/are: a pplicant may not request that any objection eplacement drawing sheet(s) including the	n)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by on to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance	. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).	
11)[Th	e oath or declaration is objected to b	y the Examiner. Note the attached C	Office Action or form PTO-152.	
Priority und	ler 35 U.S.C. § 119			
a)	Certified copies of the priority do Certified copies of the priority do	ocuments have been received. Incuments have been received in Apply the priority documents have been real Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).	lication No ceived in this National Stage	
Attachment(s) 1) Notice of	References Cited (PTO-892)	4) 🔲 Interview Sun	nmary (PTO-413)	
2) ☐ Notice of 3) ☑ Informati	Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO on Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTo(s)/Mail Date 10/04 & 7/03.	-948) Paper No(s)/N	Mail Date rmal Patent Application (PTO-152)	

U.S. Patent and Trademark Office PTOL-326 (Rev. 7-05)

DETAILED ACTION

Withdrawn of Finality

1. Applicant's request for reconsideration of the finality of the rejection of the last Office action is persuasive and, therefore, the finality of that action is withdrawn.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

- 2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
 - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.
- 3. Claims 1, 2, 4, 18, 19 and 24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over De Van et al. (USPN 3,696,969) in view of Brown (USPN 5,203,470).

De Van et al. disclose a flange having first and second sides (Column 4, lines 1-3; Figure 3, #52) with a spout extending upwardly from the first side of the flange (Figure 3, #24). As seen from Figure 3, the flange and spout are integral with one another. A sealing media molded over and onto the first side of the flange, which is disposed between the first side of the flange and the sealing media (Column 4, lines 4-5). The material that is molded over through heat sealing, or covering the flange of the spout, is formed from a second material different from the first material with a lower density (Column 4, lines 35-40). However, De Van et al. fails to

disclose sealing media being heat activated, the first material is high density polyethylene and a thread formed on an outer surface of the spout.

Brown teaches flange and spout are formed from a single first material, high density polyethylene (Column 3, lines 40 - 41) wherein the spout has thread formed on an outer surface of the spout (Column 2, lines 50 - 52) and the spout is sealed to the flexible material through heat sealing, or covering the flange of the spout, is formed from a second material different from the first material with a lower density (Column 3, lines 40 - 52) for the purpose of forming a bag in a box type container wherein the spout is heat sealed to the bag to form a liquid impervious connection (Column 3, lines 33 - 36).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the applicant's invention was made to have provided the flange and spout formed of a single material with a thread on the outer surface in DeVan et al. in order form forming a bag in a box type container wherein the spout is heat sealed to the bag to form a liquid impervious connection as taught by Brown.

4. Claims 3, 5 – 9, 20 – 23 and 25 – 27 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over De Van et al. (USPN 3,696,969) in view of Brown (USPN 5,203,470) as applied to claims 1, 2, 4, 18, 19 and 24 above, and further in view of Knox, III et al.

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De Van et al., as modified with Brown, discloses a flexible package with a over-molded fitment. However, the modified De Van et al. fail to disclose the first material is an ethylene vinyl alcohol copolymer and wherein the second materials is formed from a composition including an ethylene-octene copolymer, wherein the second material further includes a maleated polyolefin, and the ethylene-octene copolymer is present in a concentration of about 75 percent by weight of the second material and the maleated polyolefin is present in a concentration of about 25 percent by weight of the second material.

Knox, III et al. teaches both a maleated polyolefin, a polyolefin mixed with an acid, and an ethylene octene copolymer, linear low density polyethylene, in a second material covering the flange of the spout (Column 2, lines 24 - 26) wherein the maleated polyolefin has a weight percent of about 18 (Column 2, lines 26 - 29) for the purpose of forming a material that is strong enough to withstand jostling without leaking the product (Column 1, lines 19 - 21).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the applicant's invention was made to have provided the maleated polyolefin along with the ethylene octene copolymer in the modified De Van et al. in order to form a material that is strong enough to withstand jostling without leaking the product as taught by Know, III et al.

Brown et al. discloses the claimed invention except for the first material being an ethylene vinyl alcohol. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use ethylene vinyl alcohol as the first material, since it has been held

to be within the general skill of a worker in the art to select a known material on the basis of its suitability for the intended use as a matter of obvious design choice. *In re Leshin*, 125 USPQ 416.

With regard to claims 3-6, 23 and 25-27, since the modified De Van et al. and Knox, III et al. teach the first and second materials are a high density polyethylene and a ethylene octene, it is obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art that the first material would have a melting point temperature about 110 °F greater than a melting point temperature of the second material and the first material has a melting point temperature of about 265 °F and the second material has a melting point temperature of about 155 °F while have a density of about 0.875 g/cc.

Response to Arguments

5. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-9 and 18-27 have been considered but are most in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Patricia L. Nordmeyer whose telephone number is (571) 272-1496. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon.-Thurs. from 7:00-4:30 & alternate Fridays.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Harold Y. Pyon can be reached on (571) 272-1498. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Patricia L. Nordmeyer Examiner Art Unit 1772

Pln

HAROLD PYON SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER

9/30/05